

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5. 1736.

N: 346.



HE * noblest Art and the noblest Part, which can be assigned to any Mortal upon this Earthly Stage, is to act for Liberty and Mankind; to view with an equal Eye the Interests of every Particular; to distribute Law and Justice with an impartial Hand to every Individual; to comprehend, with

universal Mind, the general Good of the Community; to distinguish between Realities and Appearances, so to adjust the whole Arrangement of the Publick, as best resemble that Order and Wisdom, by which Nature governs the Universe, and diffuses its Principles and Goodness to all the multiform Species of created World.

THIS Oeconomy is maintained by a † Resignation, a sacrifice, and mutual yielding of Natures one to another: the Vegetables by their Death sustain the Animals, and animal Bodies dissolved, enrich the Earth, and give life again the vegetable World. The numerous Effects are reduced by the superior Kinds of Birds and Beasts, and these again are check'd by Man, who in Turn submits to other Natures, and resigns his Form a Sacrifice in common to the rest of Things; and if in Nature, the Sacrifice of Interests can appear just, why should not all inferior Interests be subjected to the superior Interest of the Publick, whose Prosperity and Welfare every Subject is concerned to promote by the best of all human Affections, the Love of his Country.

As the natural Body Diseases often arise, which baffle the Skill of the most able Physicians; and it frequently happens, that what is good for one Distemper, is bad for another: This cannot always be known, until the Experiment is made, and then the Physician will vary his Regimen according to the Circumstances of the

the Limbs (which are so many Members of the natural Body) are frequently cut off for the Preservation of the Whole; and this grand Maxim of a Sacrifice, yielding of Interests, is the Pursuit of every Man in private Life, who understands his own Interest only.

Now this is the great Art and Mystery of Government; but the Misfortune is, nobody cares to make a Sacrifice or Sacrifice of their private Interests to the Publick Good, whenever a Competition arises between

as the Judge upon the Bench cannot give the Law in favour of the Plaintiff and Defendant too, so neither can any Minister upon the Face of the Earth, manage two contending Parties or Bodies of Men, whose Interests are directly opposite to one another.

THIS was the Case of the late Attempt to repeal the Test and Oath Acts. Some zealous Men among Dissenters were very solicitous in the Affair; but the National Church was alarmed at the Proposal, and the Sense of the Nation appeared to be against it; before it was a wife and just Measure, for Gentlemen might, in their own Opinion, be for the repealing of the Acts, to submit their private Sentiments to those of the Publick, and not to hazard the Disobedience of the People, in Compliance with the Request of a Party, small in Proportion to the whole Kingdom, who was in general against making the Alteration proposed.

THESE Acts always were and still are considered by Church Whigs, as the Barriers of their Establishment, which they apprehend would be too naked and exposed without them; and if the Presbyterian Government was established here, (as it is in Scotland) and the Test Act in its favour, I very much question whether Members of such a Church would be willing to part with it.

As a Heat which some violent Men have shewn in the Affair, is another unanswerable Reason against the repeal of the Thing: It is unexampled, it is unprecedented Usage, for Men, who are under great Obligations to the Government, to treat it in the Manner some have lately done.

THE Dissenters should all of them (the wiser Sort do) consider the singularity of their Situation: They hold their Liberties by no other Tenure, than the continuance of a Whig Administration, which hath restored their lost Rights of educating their Children, and worshipping God, according to their Consciences; for the Sake of which, their Forefathers cross'd the Atlantick Sea, and sought for that Freedom in the Woods and Deserts of America, which they were denied in their own native Country.

WERE they to rise up now, and see any of their Descendants, in these Days of Liberty, threatening to undermine the Government, and make the Ministry feel their real Weight, as a * late Writer advises them, they would erase their Names out of the Number of the Elect, unworthy the Liberty they enjoy, and deserving themselves to feel the Weight of a tyrannical Administration, in the first Place, (as they most certainly will) if ever such a Ministry (which God avert) should, by their Influence, be introduced among us.

Making the Ministry feel their real Weight, is talking in a very insolent Strain, and argues the Height of Arrogance and Presumption: What more could Eg, or D'Awers, those mighty Healers do? For the Few to insult the Many, for the Minority of a Part to menace the Whole, and fly in the Face of the Community, the national Church, the Parliament and Ministry, because their private Interests are not gratified, and the Laws of the Kingdom repealed, are not the Marks of the Spirit of Religion and Liberty, but favour rather of Discord and Faction.

SINCE the Revolution and the Protestant Succession took Place, the Interests of Liberty have been more hurt by false and pretended Friends, than by open and implacable Enemies. The Whig Interest united, is an over-balance for the Enemies of the Government; but the new Revolution is, that an old Whig, and a consistent Protestant, ought to make a Breach between the Ministry and the Dissenters, in order to advance the Interests of Liberty.

THIS is quite New; the Whigs have had their Fallings out and their Divisions; they have had a Court and a Country Interest, but what our Patriots alas! have not been able to accomplish; that blessed Work of demolishing the Ministry, is now reserved for the Glory of a Party among the Dissenters, and when this is done, the Tories are to repeal the Test.

LET no Man deceive himself with vain Expectations; the Pillars of the State are not so weak as to be shaken by the Blast of every Wind; but what is it that any Dissenters can propose by making the Ministry feel their Weight, other than Sampson, who pulled down the Temple of Dagon upon the Heads of the Lords of the Philistines, and broke his own Neck into the Bargain.

Lincoln's-Inn.

WM. PARN.

* See Old Whig, June 3.

Edinburgh, July 29. Last Monday the Lords of Justiciary pronounced the following Interlocutor in the criminal Process against Rob Roy's two Sons, viz.

Find, that the deceased John M'Levan, of Wester Innerness being, Time and Place libelled, wounded by the Shot of a Gun, of which Wound he soon thereafter died, and that the Pannels, or any of them, were Art and Part thereof, relevant to infer the Pains of Law: But allows the Pannels to adduce what Evidence they can, to take off any of the Circumstances which shall be brought in Evidence against them, for inferring their being Art and Part of the said Murder. And separatim find, the Pannels, or any of them, having Time and Place libelled, houghed, wounded, or killed the Cattle libelled, or any of them, or their being Art and Part thereof, relevant to infer the Pains of Law: But sustains the Defences proposed for the Pannel James Drummond, that at the Time foresaid, he was alibi, at about 40 Miles distant from the Place where the Crime is charged to have been committed. And further the said Lords

find, that the said James or Ronald Drummonds alias M'Grigors Pannels, their having, at the Times and Places libelled, committed all, or any of the Thefts respectively libelled, or their being Art and Part thereof, relevant to infer the Pains of Law; and in Aggravation of their Guilt, sustains it relevant, that they are habite and repute Common Thieves, &c.

Fort William, July 15. Mr. M'Lean, Lieutenant to Capt. Colin Campbell's Highland Company, having Intelligence, that two notorious Rogues, who have for some Years past robb'd with Impunity, were again playing the same Game in his District, he was resolved, if possible, to apprehend them, and obtain'd so exact an Account of their Motions, that he march'd out in the Evening, and was up with them very early next Morning, 20 Miles from this Place, in the remote Hills between Cappach and Rannach: He found them hid in different Huts, brought them in here, and delivered them to Mr. Robert Grant, who took them and 26 Cows with them, under a strong Guard to Castle-Grant: These are therefore to acquaint the Publick, that Archibald M'Evan vic in Toilour and Duncan his Brother, are now both in Gaol at Castle-Grant; and it is hoped, all Parties concerned will appear to prosecute them, that they may not return to infect the Country.

Northampton, Aug. 2. The following Prisoners are to be try'd at the Assizes for this County, which begin Tomorrow, viz. Mary Haddon, for poisoning her Mother. Joseph and Mary Pack, for stealing a Piece of Cloth. Thomas Mason, for having two Wives now living. John Bell, charged upon Oath for stealing a Quantity of Laudanum out of the House of John Dunbar.

Henry Warrant, a Pick pocket. William Jones, for Horse-stealing. Stephen Sutton, and John Harabin, for gilding and counterfeiting the Coin. Mary Searles, for stealing a Muslin Apron.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

The Letters of June 14, O. S. from Constantinople say, that the Garison of Koflow in the Taurica Chersonesus, or Crim Tartary, which abandon'd that Town at the Approach of the Muscovites, is arrived in the Bosphorus on board a great Number of Ships; and that if the Muscovites themselves had brought a numerous Fleet to the very Walls of the Scraglio, it could not have spread a greater Consternation in the Town, than the Arrival of those Fugitives. 'Twas remarkable as to the late Sultan Achmet, who died two Days before aged 66, that the present Sultan, contrary to the Custom of his Predecessors, always kept him with him, and never did any thing without consulting him; and the People regret his Loss, as if he had been the Tutelar Genius of the Ottoman Empire. The Grand Vizier having desired the Ministers of the Emperor and the Czarina to accompany him in his Expedition, it confirms the Notion, that he intends to make Peace on the Frontier. The Letters add, that the Earl of Kinoul, the late British Ambassador, who has been recalled from thence about a Year, seems resolved to stay and spend at Constantinople what he has got by the Embassy, which they compute at 80,000 l. Sterling; and that his Successor is often in Private with the famous Lucas Chirigo, the Interpreter of the English Nation, whom the Earl turn'd off with Infamy, on the Complaint of the English Merchants.

Those of the 10th ult. O. S. from Rome say, that tho' no Respect ought to be paid to the Quarter of the Spanish Ministers, since they have left that City, since the Spanish Arms have been taken down from the Palace of Spain, and since the Spanish Guard quitted that Palace, yet the Pope, to give new Proofs of his pacifick Intentions, has order'd the Governor of Rome, and the Chiefs of the Tribunals, to forbid the Sbirri or Archers to pass over the Square of Spain on Pain of Death, and that the same Regard be paid to the Palace, as if it was still inhabited by the Ambassador. And in order to perpetuate the Punishment of the Inhabitants of Veletri, who were the first that actually took Arms against the Spaniards, the Pope has abolished the chief of their Privileges. The Abbot Altoviti, who is nominated to carry the Hat to the new Cardinal Infante of

See Shaftsbury's Char. Vol. I. p. 8.

Ditto, Vol. II. p. 214. from whence this Parable is chiefly taken.



of Spain, has received Orders from the Pope to be ready to set out for that Purpose; and he is to carry several considerable Presents to the young Prince, particularly the Bust of his Holiness in Oriental Alabastre of great Value: He is also to have particular Instructions on the Measures for reconciling the Courts of Rome and Spain; and for this End he is to take Notice of the Pope's Complaisance and Readiness, upon all Occasions, to gratify his Catholick Majesty's Desires, especially in the granting a Dispensation for the Cardinal's Hat desired for Don Lewis during his Minority; and of the Satisfaction granted by the Pope on account of the last Commotion, and the Severity with which the Pope has punish'd the Authors of it, tho' they had already suffered such severe Treatment from the Spaniards.

A Galley returning from Bastia to Genoa with above 100 Corsican Malecontents on board, that were taken Prisoners near San Fiorenzo, being oblig'd by contrary Winds to put in at Leghorn; the Captain says, that the Baron de Neuho's Affairs begin to take an ill Turn, by reason of the Division that prevails among the Leaders of the Parties. Mean time two of them have been beheaded at Bastia; and the Baron himself is retired with his Friends to the Mountains.

The King of Sardinia has received the Act, whereby his Imperial Majesty yields to him the full Sovereignty of the Provinces of Novara and Tortona in the Milanese, besides 4 Territories in the Province of Pavia, and the 57 Territories of the *Langhes*, mention'd in the List added to the Preliminaries. By this Act, his Imperial Majesty renounces for himself and his Successors, the Dominions and Territories yielded to the King of Sardinia, on Condition, that the said Prince and his Descendants, receive the Emperor's Investiture for the Fiefs of the Langhes.

The Baron de Wachtendonck, whom the Count de Khevenhuller sent to the Marshal de Noailles at Lodi, made fresh Instances to engage him to let the Imperialists in the Milanese have more Room; and they say, he declar'd, that otherwise, the Count would be oblig'd to extend them beyond the Limits prescrib'd, and that thereupon, the Marshal de Noailles made Answer, *That if the General should offer to do so, which he could hardly believe, he should be obliged to dispose the French Troops in such a Manner, as to keep him within Bounds.* Nevertheless all Things seem tending to an Accommodation. The Marshal and Count were to have a new Interview, in order to settle the intire Evacuation of the Milanese; and the Count de Sichery, has been sent to assist at the Conference, in order to make his Report, whether the Milanese is obliged to the Payment of the nine Millions of Arrears demanded by the French Troops. 'Tis probable, that this Affair will be regulated in the Conference between the two Generals, and that the Whole will be fix'd at a certain Sum, payable Part in ready Money, and Part in Bills of Exchange, drawn on the principal Bankers of the Country for Time. And as to the Evacuation of the French Troops, 'tis not doubted, but 'tis performed by this.

The Letters from Germany take Notice of the Ravages occasioned by the late Inundations of those two great Rivers, the Elbe and the Danube. In Saxony, the Elbe overflowed its Banks, and wash'd away a great many People, Cattle, Moveables, and other Effects. And on the 14th ult. when the Elbe was abating, there fell so heavy a Rain at Schandau, that it laid that little Town all under Water, and made the People apprehensive of that River's rising a second Time.

And as to the Danube, the Damage it has done about Vienna is inexpressible. The finest Corn Counties in all Lower Austria have suffered very much by its Inundation: And Part of the Isle of Schut near Presbourg, has been also laid under Water.

Yesterday the Commissioners for building a Bridge from Westminster to Lambeth, met at the Jerusalem Chamber, took several Affairs into their Consideration, and adjourned to Wednesday se'nnight.

The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, has lately been pleas'd to present the Rev. Mr. Evan Davies, to the Vicaridge of Verwick, in the County and Diocese of St. David's, void by the Death of the last Incumbent.

A new Commission of the Peace passed the Seal on Tuesday last, for the Counties of Salop, Devon and Somerset.

Yesterday the Affizes ended at Hertford, where several Prisoners were tried, one whereof was capitally convicted for Horse-stealing, but before the Judges left the Town, he was reprieved for Transportation for 14 Years.

After which, the Judges set out in order to hold the Affizes at Chelmsford, in the County of Essex.

Yesterday the Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, met pursuant to their last Adjournment, and several Persons who stood bound over appeared on their Recognizance, several of whom were discharged. After which the Court adjourn'd to the 20th Instant.

They write from Chester, that on Tuesday last Dr. Taylor, Oculist to his Majesty, &c. arrived in this City, where many Hundred Strangers were arrived from the Neighbouring Countries, to endeavour to procure his Assistance; the Instances that he has given here of the Success of his New Method of removing the Disorders of Sight, without Pain, Hazard, or Confinement, prove so very Numerous, that not less than One hundred Persons appear to be recover'd by his Assistance, since his Arrival, several of whom with their Names, &c. will be particularly mention'd in an Account that will be given in September next, of the Success of his New Operations for the Cataract, Glaucoma, and Gutta Serena, since he has been on his present Circuit.

Dr. Taylor will return from Hereford (where he now is) to London, and from thence to France in the following Manner: He will be on Thursday next the 12th Instant at

Monmouth,	27 Warwick, the
14 Gloucester,	same Evening at
16 Bristol,	Coventry.
21 Bath,	29 Northampton.
Sept. 1 Wells,	Oct. 2 London, at his
4 Exeter,	House in Suffolk-
8 Dorchester,	Street for 8 Days.
11 Salisbury,	11 Rochester,
14 Winchester,	12 Canterbury,
16 Southampton,	13 Dover, and that
17 Portsmouth,	Evening endeavour to em-
18 Chichester,	bark for Calais, in France.
21 Reading,	His Circuit in that King-
23 Abingdon, the	dom, may be found in the
same Evening at	French, Dutch, German,
Oxford.	and Italian Papers.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 149 1-4th. India 171 1-4th. South Sea 99. Old Annuity 113 1-4th. New ditto, 110 1-4th. Three per Cent. 103 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 114 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 109 to 1-4th. London Assurance 14 5-8ths York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 61. 18s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 5 l. 14 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 17 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 3-4ths to 6 Prem. English Copper 2 l. 6 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

Monday, August 2, was published,

To be continued Monthly,

On a neat Letter, and very good Paper, in Octavo,
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Or, The Gentlemen and Ladies Pocket-Companion, for the Month of July, 1736. Being a Work of greater Variety, and more Use, than any thing of this kind hitherto ever publish'd. Containing,

1. The Cook's Calendar, being Rules and Directions in all Parts of Cookery, with ample and elegant Bills of Fare for the ensuing Month.
2. Choice Receipts in Pastry, Pickling, Confectionary, Distilling, &c.
3. Receipts in Physick and Surgery, with Directions for the Preservation of Health and long Life.
4. Gardner's Calendar for the coming Month.
5. Observations and Directions in every part of Husbandry and Horsemanship; with Instructions for all sorts of Culture; the Manner of raising and propagating Timber and other Trees; Receipts for curing Diseases incident to Horses, Dogs, Hogs, and all other Cattle; also Instructions for managing of Bees.
6. A View of the Weekly Essays.
7. Poetry. The Tale of the Tub bottel'd off moraliz'd; Mr. Pope's Epitaph on Mr. Gay; an occasional Epistle to a Rev. Friend in the Country; a Description of a Storm at Sea; Verses to Flavia; Epitaph on John Knight, of Gosfield-Hall, Esq; and his Lady; on Miss Fanny—, and Miss Molly—, at Tunbridge-Weils; Desire and Possession, a Tale.
8. A Chronological Diary of all the most remarkable Events in the foregoing Month.
9. Ample Lists of all Preferments, Births, Marriages, and Deaths of Persons in the foregoing Month; of Bankrupts, the Course of Exchange, Prices of Stocks and Goods, Monthly Bill of Mortality, &c.

Printed for J. Peard in White-Fryars, and sold by the Booksellers and Pamphlet-Shops of London and Westminster; of whom the Magazines for the Month of March, &c. may be had.

This Day is Published,

THE Present State of the Republick

of Letters for the Month of JULY 1736. Giving a General View of the State of Learning throughout Europe, and containing not only an early Account, but accurate Abstracts of the most valuable Books published in Great Britain, or Foreign Parts. Interspersed with Dissertations on several Curious and Entertaining Subjects; Miscellaneous Reflections on Authors, and Historical Memoirs of the Lives of the most Eminent Writers in all Branches of Polite Literature. The Month contains—

- I. The Cure of Deism, 2 Vols. 8vo.
- II. The first Part of Dr Butler's Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature.
- III. The third and last Part of the Alliance between Church and State.
- IV. Considerations upon some Passages of a Dissertation concerning the Doctrine of Fluxions, published by Mr. Robinson in the Republick of Letters for April last.

By PHILAETHES CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the West End of St. Pauls.

BOOKS printed for T. WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

1. A State of the Proceedings of

A Corporation of the Governors of the County of Middlesex, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Clergy. Giving a particular Account of their Contributions, Benefactions and Augmentations, with Directions to the Clergy to become Benefactors to so pious and charitable a Work. The 2d Edition. By Mr. Edton.

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A. de la Motte's TRAVELS through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa: Containing a great Variety of geographical, Topographical, and Political Observations on the Parts of the World; especially on Italy, England, Turkey, Greece, Crim and Noghian Tartaries, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Denmark, and Holstein; on their Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Cities, Colonies, and on the most curious in Nature, Art, and Antiquities in the Countries; and on the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants; with an historical Account of the most remarkable Events, which happened during the Space of twenty-five Years spent in those Travels; such as a Revolution in the Ottoman Empire, by which the Sultan was deposed; the engaging of the Russian and Turkish Armies on the Pruth; the late King of Sweden's Flight from Pultowa to Bender; his Death, and the Princess's Accession to the Throne; her generous Resignation of her Comfort the present King; and in fine, all the chief Actions of the Senate and the States of Sweden, till the Peace with Russia. Illustrated with Fifty proper Cuts, representing a great many rare and valuable Pieces of Curiosity, both ancient and modern, as Pontifical and Patriarchal Crowns, Eastern and Northern Dresses, most precious Vessels, Altars, Sacrifices, Medals, &c. Plans of Towns, Camps, Battles, and Mines; new and accurate Maps of the Mediterranean Black, Caspian, and Baltic Seas, with the Countries adjacent. Revised by the Author, with the Addition of new Cuts. In Two Volumes in Folio. To which is prefixed, an Answer to Innuendoes and Imputations of an ancient Critick.

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Hands; hath induced many Envious Persons, not only in every Part of London, but in many Places in the Country to sell a Counterfeit White Ball (which may prove prejudicial as well as ineffectual) in Imitation of the true one.

To prevent as much as possible any Mistakes in Preparation of our Customers, we give this special Notice, That the Sort are now sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Blue Boy, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at Giles's, a Miliner, at the Blue Ball near Hercules Alley, by the Temple in Fleet-street. Price 1 s. each Ball, 12 to the Dozen; but no Allowance for less than 12 Balls at a Time, nor will they ever be sold any where else, except by the first given in these Advertisements of it.

Their true and real Virtues have been sufficiently attested all the Years they have been Sold by Publication, and the so, as they are still more than ever used and admired by the Sexes of the best Quality, and many Thousands of Gentlemen and others, for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth as not to be paralleled by any Wash or Wash-ball, &c. of any Kind or Form; for these Balls are indeed real Beautifiers of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetter, Ringworm, Mole, Sunburn, Scurf, Pimples, Pits, or Redness of the Face, Small Pox, and keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness; they soon alter red or rough Hands, are admirable in itching the Head, they not only give a most exquisite Sharpness to the Razor, but so comfort the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleasant Smell without the least Grain of Mercury, and may be eaten without Injury.